Day Goods At NET Casu Prices.-The under

Pron Goods, a general assertment.
Weeken and Core in thests, adopted to men's wear.
White Goods and Embreoderica.

liening and Glarca. Fancy Dools, generally terrord Yanker Notions, a full and com-

the shock.
We shall comfeel out Tuniness upon the privale adopted by a

We shall combed our business upon the principle adopted by na two years ago, and which has given such universal authefaction, via willing at a very slight indvance from "thet cash cost" at "met cash pales," adding interest for the term of credit pranted.

To our Western and South western customers, we take occusion in the cash was that an arrangement has been perfected by the unschants of this sit, whereby they can be sere of receiving their scode with promptions and dispatch, as for example: 10 days to Cinciment, and other posters to proposition, and at an expense for fields and insurance as low, if not lower, than by any other tonic or made. We will give our perconal attention to the details of this matter, so important to lem, if not lower, than of the details of this matter, so important out perconal attention to the details of this matter, so important successin, and guarantee its (alliliment to the letter, Mountain & Palmeron,

Importers and Jobbers. No. 12 Yeary and No. 6 Burels, etc.,

directly roar of the Aster House, N. Y. WORTH REMEMBERING .- A new Clothing Empo-

WORTH ERMIMITERING—A few Creating Empired with his just been opened by the understanded No. 100 Fulton at with an entirely fresh and handsomely enade stock of clothing, adapted to all scenario, call and termed in the best styles, and will be adopted to all scenario, end and termed in the best styles, and will be sold at the layer of possible prices.

N. B.—All anticles gramm-read to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD F. HACCETT,

Clothing Emperium,
N.S. 1.6 Fulton et.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION. VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—
The society that ANYMONY J ELECCER will sell at public another.
This Day, the 18th host, at 12 o'clock, M, at the Myrchania' Exchange, by order of the executors and others, the Houses and Lots,
No. 20 Continuations. No. S. 37 and 316 Greenwich at No. 36 Franking at No. 28 Eleccharter, No. 362 Madisan at Nos. 5 and 7 Nor.
No. 18 Eleccharter, No. 362 Madisan at No. 5 and 7 Nor.
No. 18 Eleccharter, No. 362 Madisan, and a Host can
left country of 2d and Madiatran-ets. Majo can be had at the succious
room, No. 18 Prace's.

PUBLIC SALE OF WET GOODS AT G. B. WILLIAMS'S. TWO AV. RETWEEN INTO AND INTO SETS.—The stock counts of Brown and White Dannek Table Liness, Nicolin Pagued Nation Notices. The Plaid Jacobsé Mealine, We a trab Librana, Davies. Towards Ap. Ar. The sale will pus continued, and no postponement on account of the wealth.

New Yorkhard, and so possiperament on accounter the weather the All All TION.—The at leasting of our residers is called to the sale to be made thus Day at 10 decest, at the Merchant Exchange by Alexard H. Nicolay, consisting of desirable property sinused on Brooma 20th, Jim Bast 19th, 85d and 88th, 85d and 10 th, 85d and 85th, 85d and 8 800 READTIFUL HOMESTEADS for only \$15 each. CALL REASTIFIT. FUMESTICALS for only 913 Galdy, and 5.00 to worth of Fanns, containing five, ten and diffy acros such as from \$4.00 to \$50 per sero, well calculated for farming and accounts proposes. The humosteads are seed in absert, and well be accounted answer the share holders on the 20th February, 1854—215, which is meanth-sure, accurse sour Building Lote, 20 by 10 feet, or which in mea. Thesis, accurse sour Building Lote, 20 by 10 feet, or where the secure sour Building Lote, 20 by 10 feet, or where the secure a pleasure borne at once. Apply immediately to Call. Woon, No. 26 Broadwoy, where maps and pumphiets can be seen to the contract of the contract of

MORRISANIA LOTS AT AUCTION. -ALBERT H. NICO.

NEW MUSIC -" I Paddle my Own Cance;" song and

"De parson in de pulpit, and de merchant in de rore,
De sasteman is de cabinet, de speaker on de floor.
De sasteman is de cabinet, de speaker on de floor.
Dev lait de subject ober, and dey make it boar plate.
Dev lait de subject ober, and dey make it boar plate.
Cherne-Knock knock knock knock when de hour ob midnight come—
Oh, Whe is dat knocking! The the Obost of Uncle Tom."
Published by Hoxact Wareas, the crost Moule design, No. SSI
Breadway, sole Agent for T Gilbert & Co 's Fremium Pinnos. The
Organ Molodeen, with two key boands, and two sens of reeds, male
by Goodman & Saidwin, (the only Meladeats so mule,) and the
well known Melodeans of S D. & H. W. Smith, at wholesale or
read, at prices that defy competition.

VALELTINE EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY HALL The untiring beauties of the Seven Mile Mirror and the untiring effects of Mr. Premar to please his legion of parron, reader Academy Hall the popular place of anneament in the city. The Value made he is now presenting to purchasers of 25 and 14)c. Tuke to are equal in value to the price of admission. Exhibitions at 5 and 75 octock P. Mr.

The Bignores Polka has just been published by Hon-z Waress 333 Broadway, and is having so unprecedented sale. Engel val.—Shiff & LOUNSHERY would respect-fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their furthers location, the No. 485 Persist, to No. 486 Broadway, (one door below Grand at). They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Systes, consisting of Mosale, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respect

Campish and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertain

REMOVAL NOTICE.-ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real PIANOS.—Just what every purchaser wants can be found at No 441 Breadway, viz: "A remarkably good instrument, at a low price." See the efficial armais of the Grystal Palace Juries to A. W. Ledd & Co. Luncian & Thompson, Sole Agenta No. 411 Breadway, between Howard and Grand-ste.

PREMIUM PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s Planos with iron frame and circular scale, are the best and most leastful Plance in the world; their Planc took the premium at the N. Crystal Paince. Their durability and brilliancy of took is unequaled A fall assortment just received.

No. 553 Broadway, Sole Agent.

No. 203 Broadway, Sole Agent.
FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cinton Hall, No. 131 Nassaust, New York.
Sigh not, fret not, although Nature in one of her vaguering not be not given you vesuvian tremes. The familier list can be charged in five minutes to as pure a brown, or as brilliant a black as partie were becomed on the feed of the favorite, by using Unit-742000's Hair DYR, old and applied No. 6 As or House.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING FOR THE SUM-MER TRADE.—The objections which have been so often made to sewing machine work on their goods do not apply to SiNGEN's new Single-Threaded Saving Machines, which make purfect work or light goods of every description—stronger and handsomer than can be done by hand. Call and examine these Machines. I. M. Siwega & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling of rosing Sewing Machines having a needed or needles with an eye car the point, are kereby cautioned against infringing my Original Patent, granted Sept. 19, 1466, as all ultringers will be held responsible secording to law. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and cell Sewing Machines, nuclet my said patent, vir Mesers. Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Saker & Co., the American Maynette Sewing Machine Co., and A. Bartholf, of New York. Nichols & Biles and J. A. Lerow, Boston: Mesers. Woodkredge, Keena & Moore, Lynn, Mass.; and A. B. Howe, of New York.

Et 1as Howe, Ju., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 365 Broedway, New York, and No. 35 Handwort at., Boston.

Sept. & 1853.

SEWING MACHINES—UARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Hon. Commissioner of Patents of the Ualted States has adjudged that my application for letters patent for a Sewing Machine, which was originally invented, constructed and put in operation by me, as early as the year 1934, interferes with all the patents and applications for patents upon Sewing Machines consulting the communation of the response to the matter of interference are called upon by motion to the matter of the reference are called upon by motion to the patents and applications. All the patries to this matter of interference are called upon by motion from the Patent-Office to prove the date of their inventions. Numerous and most respectable witnesses who saw my Sewing Machine I am already apprized of East its desirable to prove its good and successful operation by as meny as possible. Any persons who, between the years 183 and 1869, as my Sewing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late brother. A. F. Hund, or whom its was exhibited or specimens of its work shown by Mr. George A arrowsmith, will confer a great favor upon me, and will forward a righteous cause, by informing me of their knowledge upon the subject. A powerful cumbination is interested in enfeating my just claicas, but with the testimony I have, the truth must prevail. I would wish it to prevail everwhelmingly. Address:

WALTER HUNT, No. 529 Hudson-1, N. Y.

Threatening runners! Terrificle changes in the face of SEWING MACHINES-UARD TO THE PUBLIC -The

WALTER HUNT, No. 530 rindson-st., N. Y.

Threatening runors! Territole changes in the face of
society! Empires are failing and so is the hair of man and woman.
Use Barren's Townque, price 26 cents. Sold everywhere. Princi-pal depts, Barren's Ledler Hair Dressing Establishment, No. 430
freedway.

GRAY HAIR .- Why permit the frosts of age to give a pepper and selt appearance to your cranisms when a sovereign remedy is at hand? DEMONRY & MYRES, of No. 12 Courtlands-si, see soiling send applying their new Liquid Hair Dya, which is infal-lible. Never was anything of the kind brought forward which was half se popular. They have been compelled to appoint sports in different parts of the city. It see he had at No. 306 Grand-st, and the French Drug Store, No. 30 North William st.

The great peculiarity of DR. McCLINTOCK's Pgc The great peculiarity of DR. McCLINTOCK'S Pgcroset byrr's is, that in all chronic elements of the throat and lungs,
as in Broochitis and Consumption, in all their forms and stages, it
may be taken by the most delicate patient with perfect except. Is
contains no morphine or optimin any skape, or tarter emetic, one
or both of which injurious drugs enters into the composition of mesiy all the common remedies for perforal complaint. It is pleasant
to the painte, produces no naneas or debility, but may be taken free
ly and constantly, with the certain result of strengthening the stomach and removating the entire system, while bealing and soothing the
iritated organs, and producing gradually a perfect cure. As the
tried prescription of an eminent physician, it is rapidly coming into
use, in place of the injurious neaturns with which the country is
fooded. Price, in pints, \$1. To be had of the principal Apothecarics, and of A. CUSHRAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., up
staline.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best seconductions in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sales of his newly-in-vented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one short.

OPINION OF DR. J. P. LITCHFIELD, OF BROOKLYN, Y. Feb. 8, 1864 - Dr. Dop's Syrup of Alumina - London

OPINION OF DR. J. P. LITCHFIELD, OF BROOKLYN,
N. Y. Feb. 8, 1864-DR. Don's Syrup of ALUMINA-I con comidentby recommend this valuable preparation in source cases of Cougha,
Colds, Asthma, Distacts of the Throat, and especially is cause of
Remorniage from the Langs-buring witnessed its value in cases
occurring under my own observation.
The Medicine is prepared from a prescription of Dr. Dons, a wellknown and scientific practitioner, and has the full comidence of the
Protession, as being concealed of ingredients in sarcity scientific
and securate proportions. In a climate the cars, and at assession
like the present, when wickstructs of temperature provail avery
family should have this valuable counts at most a. Floreton, Cherk &
Co. Broadway: Druggies cause ally, and by the Proportion, Andrew
Eadle, No. 117 Faiturest, New York.

A LONG AND CURTON, JOHENNEY,—Box Heigh's that

A LONG AND CURIOUS JOURNEY .- Boz thinks that

FROM HAVANA .- Advices from Havana to the 4th inst. report that the Captain General contemplated the issuing of a decree altering the value of doubloons from seventeen to sixteen dollars. The ports of Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Sagua and Remedis would, it was thought, roon be closed.

New-York Daily Cribune. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1854.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS.—Any person sending us top releast news, either by Tolegraph Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by us

The Tribune for Europe

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will ization and avaricious intermediate agencies, and the We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The steamship Franklin (having been detained) sails from this port for Southampton and Havre To-day, and the Arabia from Boston, To-morrow,

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tribune can be left with the following Agents: Lennon-Mr W. Thomas, Nos 19 and 21 Catharine street, Strand

Paris-Mr Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Maro

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15. FOR

THE AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE CANALS. Fail not to VOTE, and vote early TO-MORROW

MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK:

A meeting will convene at the Exchange this after poon at 34 o'clock, to prepare for organizing and calling out an overwhelming vote in favor of the speedy Enlargement of the Eric and Oswego, and completion of our State's unfinished Canals. We earnestly enweat you to be present.

The enlargement of our great artery of Trade with the West is of paramount importance to this City. Each foot added to its width or depth naturally adds a mite to the built-up circumference of the Metropolis. The completion of that noble work will bring the Wheat and Corn of Wisconsin and Illinois practically as near us as those of Ohio now are, and enhance the value of every acre of land between the Connecticut and the Rocky Mountains. The Great West is not this day a twentieth part subdued to cultivation, and already our Grand Canal is choked by the immease and steadily increasing burden of Western Produce crowding to avail itself of the unequaled cheapness of its transportation. Complete the enlargement, and the cost of such transportation may be signally diminished without further reduction of tolls. To reduce sensibly the cost of Canal transportation is to increase largely the aggregate of Produce sent forward. Millions of bushels of Corn, which Europe would giadly buy of us, is now fed out to stock because the expense of forwarding is too heavy to justify its shipment to this City. To enlarge the Eric Canal is to increase the Western sale of our Manufactures as well as Imports. and so increase the business and population of every village within a hundred miles of us, and quicken the demand for the Fruits, Milk, &c., produced by our suburban Farmers. Friends of Internal Improvements! let there be a generous turn out for the Meeting to-day and the Election to-morrow !

The debate on the Nebraska iniquity was resumed in the Senate yesterday. Mr. WELLER, having the floor, spoke in favor of the bill. Remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were presented by Senators SEWARD EVERETT, CLAYTON, SUMNER, CHASE, BRODHEAD and FOOTE. A resolution was adopted calling for the official correspondence of our late Minister to Brazil. Mr. FISH presented a memorial of merchants and others of New-York for a modification of that part of the Revenue laws which forfeits a vessel for the illegal landing of goods valued over \$400. Numerous reports upon various subjects were presented and appropriately dis-

In the House of Representatives Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was refused permission to present a remonstrance against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and two ineffectual attempts were made to revive the Deficiency bill, which was about all that was done by that body.

The steamer Africa arrived from Liverpool last night, but owing to the heavy fog which prevailed was obliged to anchor at the South West Spit. The impertant points of the news she brings were forwarded to the City by the Sandy Hook Telegraph, and appear in our columns this morning. So far as we can judge from this brief report, without the information furnished by our European correspondents, Russia appreciates and fully enjoys the services rendered her by England and France. There is, of course, the same possibility of war as ever, but no new indication that it will be made by the two Western Powers. No new event of any moment seems to have transpired in Europe since our previous advices. The markets remain agitated by the fear of war, especially that of Cotton.

The Board of Aldermen had a long discussion last evening relative to their powers. This was occasioned by reports presented by the Law Committee. The new Charter declares that all papers involving the expenditure of City money shall originate in the Board of Councilmen; but it is contended that the Board of Aldermen, by virtue of imperative State laws prior to the Charter, warrant them in originating papers for appropriations and expenditures. The dayor sent in a Message announcing the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Henry Arcularius. Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, had tendered his resignation, the same to take effect on the 31st March next. A report for the more effectual cleaning of streets was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henry Arcularius has resigned his office. Appalled at the dreadful condition of the streets over which he has presided for two years, annoyed on all sides by the complaints of the people, failing in every effort to shift the responsibility of his neglect to other shoulders, and smarting under the offun of having increased the expenses of his department nearly one hundred per cent, over the prodigality of his predecessors, with no corresponding improvement in the streets, he has at last turned his back upon duty, office and emoluments, and ignominiously fied the field. In a curt and business-like note to fae Mayor, yesterday. he tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 31st of March, as soon as he has drawn his salary for the quarter; the Mayor, without note or comment, laid the document before the Aldermen, and they unanimously accepted it. No man ever came into office with fairer promises and larger expectations from his friends; no man ever went out of office under worse auspices. In Broadway, the other day, he was buried in effigy. Sticking out of a characteristic mud-heap, was a pair of boots, toes up, with a decayed hat at the head of the pile, and an extemporised tomb-board informing the passers by that the Street Commissioner lay there interred. This effigy was prophetic. He is buried under a load of civic contempt. Let the next man who comes in his place do his duty, or he will suffer an equal fate, without the conselation of having made a large fortune while in office, which Mr. Areularius is believed to have done.

THE RANK AND PILE.

A correspondent, whose communication we publish to-day, recommends in earnest terms the increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army in the other reforms. According to him, "it takes about all their wages to buy pipe clay and rotten-stone with which to furbish their accountements, and the mercury of their ambition is congenled in the bulb." We agree, of course, with our correspondent that the pay of our soldiers is poor. We think that every man in this country who works should earn five hundred dollars a year at least; and if our native industry had been uniformly protected from the start against English centralpopulation duly concentrated and provided with local arts and industries, we believe that such a sum would by this time have fallen to the lot of every laboring man amerg us. The pay of the army is mean, but what makes it so! The reason is plain. The common soldier is looked upon as a machine. He has no discretionary power. No laboring man makes so little exercise of his brains. As soon as he has mastered the manual exercise, his business is to do it mechanically. Hence in France men can be had for 94 cents a day, finding themselves food, or, what is the same thing, with food and two cents pocket money. Out of this Mr. Abbott's great Napoleons are manufactured. So our soldiers are princes in comparison with the French. A French captain gets less than an American laborer of eighteen years of age, says M. Chevalier in his Notes on America.

The American army, for its size, is the most expensive in the world. It is a question whether we should increase the expense of keeping it up by increasing the pay of the soldier. The more money there is paid for the army the longer it is fastened on the country. If men are meanly paid in the army, it must be remembered that they enter it of their own accord. If they find the service aristocratic, it forms subjects of individual or collective hardship, but at the same time prevents the service from becoming popular. We dread a popular army. We should prefer to have it subject to its present abuse, which typify the essential despetism of military life, to seeing it perfect and greedily looked to by men who ought to be digging canals, building machines, or plowing land. We consider the American army and the American navy mere transitory institutions: their small size now but points to the time when they will be smaller, preparatory to their abolition. We should fear to make the service more attractive, or to lessen its despotie features: let it be a warping to citizens to do something better than put themselves under military orders and lose their liberty for the time belog in martinetship.

We speak thus after having refreshed our knowledge on this subject by reading a recent report of Gen. Shields made to the Senate. The military attachments of that Senator made him quote the best military, that is to say the worst democratic authority, on the subject. He gives us Napoleon's maxims: "Every means," says that Captain, "should be taken to attach the soldier to his colors. This is best accomplished by showing consideration and respect to the soldier. His pay should likewise increase with the length of service. It is the hight of injustice to pay a veteran no more than a recruit."

Begging Mr. Shields's pardon, such phrases as those are sheer humbug. It was the hight of injustice for Napoleon to seize the mechanics and laborers in France and drag them (sometimes even in chains) to the army. When they got there it made very little odds whether their beggarly pay rose from two cents a day to four. It could not rise higher under the system of Napoleon. And indeed, as they were nearly to a man killed offof 4 600 600 killed from 1792 to 1815, nearly two-thirds were massacred under Napoleon-the veteran pay was to ninety-nine out of a hundred a mockery. call the wars in Spain and Russia to attest this fact. So do not let us have the charlatenism of Napoleon's maxims about eagles and colors: these are the means of blinding masses to enable tyrants to make use of the tools, the broken tools" by which they "pave "their way" to power and six feet of earth, the end of all ambition. If the French soldier could get such pay as the American he would be frenzied with joy: so positively as regards our army it is illogical and false for Mr. Shields to quote Napoleon and his beggar-troops -his Tartars living in the heart of Eurpe-as be could not and did not pay them.

If the American Army is not a popular service-so much the better. If it is the reverse of democraticso much the better. It will come to an end all the sconer, and with its termination we shall find, as we citizen undertakes to defend himself, he can do it better and more chesply than the Government. We used to believe that money exchanges would be next to impossible without the Bank of the United States. The Bank censed, and exchanges on distant points were never so cheap and good as they now are in private hands. So will it be found with other things-warlike as well as penceful details-when the people take charge of matters now delegated to men with big foolish titles of barbarous origin.

MECHANICS EOUGHT AND SOLD. Cicero wondered how two augurs could meet each ther in the streets without bursting into a hearty laugh, so immense was the swindle of their trade. We wonder how two sham-Democrats can meet each other. in the streets without bursting into a hearty laugh, so immense is the swindle of State-craft. While Douglas is declaiming about Nebraska, the toiling dupes of the North are sustaining him and Pierce and the whole set, as Democrats! Has action lost its significance! Has language ceased to be the symbol of thought? Has chaos come again? Or to what are we to attribute the stultification of the freemen in the North on this question? Mechanics and working farmers of the North hear us! You who vote the Democratic ticket. listen: Here is this Douglas who owns you in the pergens of black mechanics as he would own hogs or artist? No. no! It is mechanics and working farmers whom he trents as hogs and asses! Not one of the learned professions is bred for the shambles. No man who has rubbed against a college, and imbibed the humanities of the lowest form, is so rated by Douglas. We appeal to the Workingmen of the North to rouse from their imbruted lethargy! Look at the Nebraska Slavery bill, as it claims to embody Democracy, and compare it with such moral ulcers on the face of the Southern press as the New Orleans journals present in slave advertisements, in common with all the papers of the South. We copy these notices from newspapers wet as just received through the mails, resh, as the latest evidences of how Democracy buys and sells mechanics and labering farmers. the peers of the men whom it here swindles into the belief that it respects:

FOR SALE-By JAMES WHITE, No. 73

Baconte st., (west side, between Gravier and Common-staA likely let of Siares, consisting of man, women and chilcrem when I will sell loss to can't FOR SALE—By JAMES WHITE, No. 19
Bacome at, (west side, between Gravier and Commonstate—
a likely let of Siaves, conseiling of mus, women and chilcren, whem I will sell low for each, or city exceptance,
buy may number of young Slaves that may be offered. I
or scrive, board and sell on commission. I have a good house,
and, and bealthy secales. Any one having beautiss in my
paid do well to call before making arrangements elsewhere.

JAMES WHITE.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY NEGROES
for SALE -The subscriber has an hand, for sale, 350 Nagroes,
direct from Virginia, the Carolinia, Georgia, Kustucky and
Missent, consisting of feel hands, blacksamila, carpenion,
copers, one copparamila, an A I man coek, seamitroses, cooks,
wakers and framers and home servants, which will be said on very
secon-modeling terms, and as low as can be affined in this of any
other Fouthern market. The attention of merchants, planters and
purchasers, generally is respectfully sofficing, as the stock is the
largest, and could line superior to any in the city. The stock will
be kept large throughout the office season.

THOMAS FOSTER. THOMAS FOSTER, No. 68 Baronne-st and No. 157 Common et

FOR SALE -Just arrived, and for sale at my FOR SALE —Just arrived, and the sold sand No. 12 Explanadest, one hutford choice Maryland and Virginia Regress consisting of a fine selection of find blands, washers, ironers, seamstroses, codes, waters, one-had, blackscrifts, expenders and coapers, all of which will be sold to the most accommodating terms, for each or city paceptance.

J. M. Wilson.

TWO HUNDRED NEGROES for SALE .in redersigned has just arrive the head of the mill sell on reasonable terms for each open hand high he will sell on reasonable terms for each term of the mill always keep or hand are credit for good paper. He will always keep or hand are credit for good paper. He will always keep or hand will defend the mill always the mill always

ONE HUNDRED SLAVES for SALE. —The other list for sale at his size depth. No. 124 Common and to likely Shaves, consisting of fici hinds, mechanics and come errants; also two good birth masses; all of which he purchasers on accommodating forms.

CHARLES LAMARQUE, Jr., No. 155 Common st. All mechanics or farmers! No Reverends, Doctors, Honorables, Generals! No titled shams-only menmechanics and tillers of the earth! But though the trade in industrial flesh is so brisk, as we perceive by the above advertisements, its patrons and panders are not satisfied. They ask a new territory, larger than any European State, Russia excepted, where to enslave more mechanics and more tillers of the soil. Mechanies and laborers of the North, are you ready to submit

to this new outrage?

A FRESH DIPLOMATIC FLUNKEY. It is understood that Mr. Sandford, formerly Secre tary of Legation at Paris, and lately Charge pro tem. has resigned his post under circumstances so honorable to him that we feel it to be a duty to do him justice. It is well-known that our Legations abroad have been nests of Flunkeyism. The remark made by Lord Brougham, contained in Fennimore Cooper's England, quite verifies the fact of the flunkeyism of our older diplomats, and more recent occurrences simply show a right line of succession to the specient practices. For instance, when an American Minister at an Essex Agricultural Society in England, boasts of his descent from Englishmen " because they were always loyal to their king," the same king having put a price of £100,000 upon the head of George Washington: and the same Minister at a Guild annual dinner in London, goes out of his way to lampoon the memory of Wat Tyler, whose repute to every American, not grossly illiterate, should be as sacred as that of the best Revolutionary hero-we find the representation of America in England so befouled, that there is but one thing to do, to wipe it out of existence. So, an habitual flunkey of himself in his Court attire (see his flunkey Notes on the Court of Louis Philippel'avette (see Cooper's additional notes to his France, first published in 1832) and actually puts grease and flour on his head and a court sword by his side, which, by his own showing, trips up its pliant wearer, we feel that all folly is not dead, and that the heads of the faith are sent abroad.

Taking the following fact as a basis, we have argued against American diplomats wearing court costumes: The foreign Ministers and their attaches at Washington wear the regular uniforms of their office prescribed by their Government, and such as render them presentable at their respectives Courts at home. American Ministers and Secretaries in Europe should wear the dress prescribed, in reality or by implication, by their Government, and such as renders them presentable to the President at Washington. And what is this American dress! A plain evening suit. Any deflection from this rule shows that a Minister knocks under like an inferior, like a born flunkey to the Court, where he pretends to represent us. He acknowledges that a foreign country has a right to impose terms upon our diplomats; and equally well might our Army, our Navy er our citizens generally receive costume or orders from a foreign source.

Now, according to a public statement, Mr. Sandford has resigned, because the new man, Mason of Virginia, just sent out to France, to dance " the dance of fools, requires him to eat his words; to sneak back on his hands and knees through the sperture through which he walked upright; or, in other words, Mr. Mason requires Mr. Sandford to retire from his true position, which he had so honorably asserted and caused to be recognized by the French Court, orders him to doff the dress of an American, and don that of court sycophant. Mr. Sasdford, not having the stemach of a slave, refuses to swallow the prescription, and resigns. Low as are our relations in Europe, this is a very dirty piece of business. Mr. Benton has said that Mason is n man who cares for nothing, provided " his belly is full of oysters and his hands full of cards;" but we did not know that to these accomplishments he added those of a footman. If the Administration had the soul of a mouse the man would be recalled, and Mr. Sandford would be premoted in his place.

A FLAW IN THE NATIONAL LOGIC.

with many other things, that when the private | the Nebraska bill, that the Constitution protects property as well as persons. It is a poor tool for the purposes of the slaveholders if it does not do it better. They need a Constitution which will protect all property and only those persons who are not claimed as property. The terminology of natural history, as well as coun on sense and the natural instincts of slaveholders. had so fixed the meaning of the word persons, before the Constitution was established, that it included a vast amount of articles of property within certain States. If, then, the Constitution protects all property, it follows by the laws of logic that it don't protect some persons. Or if it protects all persons then it don't protect some property. In the present state of terms and facts, to protect one "as well as" the other is an absurdity. If the framers of the Constitution intended that it should protect property universally and persons only partially, it is astonishing that they should have been so careless in their language. The only help for it now, and the only possible final settlement of the Slavery question, in national fundamental law, is one of two. The Constitution must be amended so as to protect persons universally, on equal terms, throughout its limited jurisdiction-in which case it will protect only that property which does not consist of persens, as many people think it now clearly does, or it must be so amended as to protect property universally -in which case it will be of no manner of use for one who is claimed as property to show in court or elseasses ' But has he a physician, a lawyer, or even an | where that he is a person, the Constitution being made to protect the property of his owner. And in this latter case, too, let there be no geographical, sectional lines. Such lines are always mischievous and agitating. Seriously, here is the seat of the difficulty. Why

should the " Little Giant" worry himself in tugging at the Nebraska bill-an entirely geographical, sectional enterprise, when the whole question might be settled, ferever and sye, for all latitudes and longitudes, by a little amendatory clause added to the Constitution,

In conflicts between the rights of property and of person which come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, as limited in this instrument, no piece of property shall be allowed to establish a claim to any of the rights of person guaranteed by this Constitution by proving itself to be a person." The oversight of the framers of the Constitution in

not inserting such a clause as this, to make their meaning plain, has done mischief enough. The "Little "Giant" is the man to put a stop to it. He has shown himself able to modify and improve. The last few weeks have proved him a man of notable progress. Let his next step be to substitute this amendment for his Nebraska bill. If the amendment passes, it will not only make the first rational foundation for an argument in behalf of the bill, but it will entirely supersede the necessity of the bill as a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which now seems to be its only tangible motive, the wants of the Territory having fallen out of famous Cass-Nicholson letter, leaving to the States and Territories, in Legislative or Lynch Committee-squatter Sovereignty excepted—to legislate what is proper-

has been found to work rather inconveniently, for whenever before Federal Court or Commissioner any person is claimed as property, there will be no bother of habers corpus, or furs about personal rights. The chattel will not consume the time or worry the patience of the Court by assuming or arguing on its personality. It will be restricted to proving that neither law, custom, usage nor possession, in any Smte or Territory can determine it to be property, a burden of proof which it will seldom be competent to bear. The wretched legic which now allows such weight to the obvious fact of personality is what has made it so difficult to execute the Fugitive Slave law. The proposed amendment would cure it entirely. The same iscrable confusion of terms led to the unconstitutional Missouri Compromise, which the statesmen of 1820 ought to be ashamed of, for they should have known that it was inconsistent with the principles of the Compromise of 1850, as well as the Cass-Nicholson doctrine? Very probably, too, for causalty as we now see works backward among politicians, the same bad logic in the Constitution is responsible for the unrepublican, undemocratic ordinance of 1787. It will cost no more to make the Constitution clear and unquestionable now, than by and by. It must be done, and the " Little Giant" can do anything.

Harper's Magazine for February has the following just observation:

"Among the 'Miseries of Human Life,' some sensitive sufferer has recorded the following:

"Teiling through a novel three volumes long, which has been extolled to the skies to you by a friend, and when you have at last wided through it, to find—what you had more than once suspected in the course of the book—that you had read it before."

-The truth of this was forcibly brought home to us by the perusal of this same No. of Harper, especially the brilliant and graphic article on The Life and Times of Madame de Stael, which we read with a puzzled consciousness that it must be very like something already familiar to us, until we finally identified it as the very article that we had already devoured with satisfaction in the British periodical which oritoo, when an American Minister, like Mr. Cass, makes ginated it. There are some more old friends among the contents of this magazine, but none which provoked us quite so much as this. And we regret to the edition with cuts) and subscribes to the Court hear that the success of Harper has impelled the discipline of the man denounced as faithless by La starting of two other magazines on the same bad plandishenest, it seems to us: but on that point, let every

> Bear in mind that we do not object to the making up of American magazines either wholly or partly from these of Europe, but to the withholding of credit from those thus drawn upon-a credit which seems to us their just due, and which at all events is essential to the reader's edification and comfort. Whoever is qualified to read appreciatingly such an article as that on De Stael, wants to know whether it is from the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, the North British, Westminster, Blackwood, or what other source; whether its origin is British or American. He may detect or suspect its origin from its peculiar flavor; but there is satisfaction certainty which conjecture does not afford. And when we see articles of signal merit and interest floating through the journals credited in perfect good faith to Harper or some other New-York periodical which first appeared in a British review or magazine, we cannot help trusting that there must be some method in which the enemies of International Copyright might illustrate their principles, which would not be quite so revolting to every fair mind as is this of borrowing without leave the contents of European works and taking credit for them as original.

> > THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 13, 1854.

The Nebraska bill kills everything here in the shape of business before Congress stone dead; and, as things now stand, so will they remain to the end. If the bill shall be defeated, something may hereafter be done; but if it he successful, then adjen to every expectation of Pacific Railroads, River and Harbor bills, or anything else. All Concress will then be up to the war point. and nothing will go through. Fierce dissensions will have arisen between the members, and Washington will how largin. The excitement is already intense. and deepening every hour. Southern men are no less depunciatory of the movement in private circles than are those of the North. They declare the South did not ask for, would not have proposed, and does not want, the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise: but, as Northern men, backed and urged on by a Northern Serator Dixon is reported to have said in behalf of President, have introduced and recommended the measure, they are not going to refuse the boon. It is in view of the impending storm, and of the outrageous swindle of the transaction, that they condomn its authors. Indeed, the tone of feeling is such as to encourage the belief that the whole crew of conspirators will be ultimately crushed by the scorn and indignation of both North and South, and perish in the storm of their own raising. It is a result richly due to such traitorous conduct as theirs; and if so righteous a retribution should fall upon their heads, it would be a proper subject for a national thanksgiving.

But how strange is it that among so many Southern gentlemen in Congress who would gladly see this bill defeated, and who, among themselves, do not hesitate to deplore its introduction, and condemn its atrocity, none are to be found who dare openly vote against it We say none. There may be a few. Indeed, circumstances may arise which may deprive the bill of quite a number of Southern votes. But they cannot now be counted upon. Every where the cowardly excuse is given that to vote against the bill would be to court swift political destruction at home. Or as a member, in speaking of the subject to-day, said, "I might as well go upon the dome of the Capitol and throw myself down upon the pavement." It is but an obvious remark to say that such acknowledgments are indicative of a low and vulgar tone of mind, and evince a groveling estimate and a melancholy obtuseness in regard to the duties of a public man and a legislator. But alas ' such is human nature. One noble example at this moment of a lofty and chivalrous spirit of selfsecrifice would put to flight a thousand craven apprehensions like these. Its followers would not be few, norfail to receive their reward even in this world. For there is no virtue more admired or more habitually recognized by the common mind than intrepidity, whether it be moral or physical. Should no higher motive prevail. it is to be at least hoped that this palpable consideration may animate some to take an elevated position on this great question, and fearlessly assert their personal dignity and independence by a vote declaratory of their real sentiments. Amid the apparently conflicting claims of policy and duty, it is well to remember the valuable instruction, that he who would save his life shall lose it, and that he who will lose his life shall find it. Whenever it shall come to this, that Congress is filled with men who possess none of the spirit of self-devotion, the country will become the constant and worthless prey of demagogues such as are now practicing their inrnal act upon that body through this Nebraska bill. Unfortunately, however, we fear that reflections like

these, pertinent though they be, will get no votes against the great iniquity. What is wanted is action, tion, ACTION. The North must rouse in its might and its majesty. The People must declare themselves. The infamous scheme must fall, if it falls at all, before the direct assaults of the People. It must be stunned by their blows and be biasted by their maledictions. It is no sight. The amendment is directly in the line of the time for apathy and no time for soft words. Congress was never more sensitive to the public voice than it is to-day upon this measure. Its attention is on the alert and its ears are wide open. Let them be filled with ty. This point once decided, the duty of Federal Offi- the accumulated thunders of a universal condemnation cers and Courts will be plain under the amended Con- of this atrocious aggression upon the Free States. Let stitution, in all perts of the Union. There will then those thunders roll till they shake the pillars of the

hardly be any need of the Fugitive Slave Law, which | Capitol, and resound throughout the Continent. Pablic meetings should be everywhere held, petitions should be everywhere circulated. Every hand should be raised and every tongue should be loosened against this crown ing infamy. Let the united voices of the millions of the Free States rise and swell like the increasing rear of the nearing cataract, until they shall drown svery caitiff note of approval of this monster fraud, and till every ear in Washington shall feel as though it were pierced by the sound of an archangel's trumpet.

There is time. The bill will hardly get out of the Senate till March, and in the House the delay will be endless. Of the majority now assumed to exist in the body in its favor, there are enough that hate it, who will give its opponents all the latitude in their oppositien that is required.

Indeed, the prospect is that the consideration of the bill will absorb half or two-thirds of the session. Once in the House, it will be whirled as in a maelstrom, and if it be ultimately saved from the enguling abyus defeat, it will only be brought to land after long at weary efforts, amid storm and tempest, and in the this darkness of midnight rendered lurid by the fierce opposition it will encounter.

But the opponents of the bill should not be forced by the apathy of the People to violent and unavailing extremities. The monster can be slain. Let it be

ADVERTISING .- Business men are now preparing to commence operations for the approaching season. Many will continue where they now are, while others will select new places for extending their business. But all should remem ber that the true secret of success is to advertise-advertise liberally. Everybody must advertise in some manner, if ha expects to do anything—if he expects to be able to pay his seet even. Some persons will distribute cards, and others circulars, which is well as far as they go, but the bester and only thorough way is, to advertise in newspapers of large circulation-in these which go into thousands of families in city and country—are found upon steamboats and railway cars, and permeate every section of the land in scores and hundreds. Advertise in those papers which keep up with the times, which are generally sought after for the latest intelligence, and which are most carefully and thoroughly perused by the greatest number of people in the districts whence custom is desired. And not only should advertising be done through the medium of the City Press, but it should be done extensively in the country papers-the more extensively the better. The individual who doubts whether advertising will poy, has not tred the experiment. Fortunes are made by judicious made by judicious dvertising, and it is the only way in which they are now a days quickly made. Every merchant and business man who is making anything over and above his expenses, advertises-advertises in some way. The merchant who occupies a marble palace as a business location, may be abla to get along without paying for notices inserted in the papers, but the fact that his store is a palace induces papers notice it without pay, which is in fact an advertisement His establishment is moreover a costly advertisement, the interest upon which would pay for a vest amount of advertising; it would, indeed pay for enough to bring to any man all the customers he could desire. As to the principle and practical operation of advertising,

we agree with a writer who thus compares all commercial pursuits, and the grand theater of mankind; in their physical and mental capacity. "Whereas," says he, "the physi-"cal must be aided by the intellectual, in order to compete cal and mental capacity. "Whoreas, says he, "the physical must be aided by the intellectual, in order to compete with the growing wants and demands of the former, so the material affairs of business transactions must be aided and sustained by a preportionate exercise of intellectual energy; and this intellectual energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of business are advanced. If it does not, the same effect must from time to time arise, that would result from an overgrown population without the mental discretion to provide means for their sustenance. As a portion of the community would be subject to starvation and death, so in the commercial world, that portion which with latless concern for the mere transferring and handling of mercanadise—the mere material of trade—would inevitably be obliged to succumb to what is reputed the timer, and fail. Formerly, the material of trade—would inevitably be obliged to succumb to what is reputed the timer, and fail. Formerly, the material of trade—would now seen paratively small, our resources limited, our business men few, our convey ances tardy, as also our means of intelligence; it was an easy thing to give netoricity to business abroad, by means of verbal, or written or printed communications which were laisurely passed from one to another and read. The times are changed: instead of slow Conestoga teams, we have steamboars and locomotives; these have also upersected the mail couch. The material of trade has advanced beyond all calculation for speed and dispatch."

As to the proper mode of advertising, the following remarks

strike us as correct:

"Each case should depend upon its own circumstances, "Each case should depend upon its own circumstances, and the conscientious judgment and discretion which should always be ex relied. There are always two ways of doing a thing—a right one and a wrong one; and a good thing in itself may be turned from its purpose by the inode in which it is applied. This is the case with advertising as well as most things. For want of judgment in the choice of them, some modes of advertising are nearly as bad as none at all. There are those who advise their Irlends to advertise, but are not capable of showing hear. A book was lately written with the title 'How to observe;' another could also be written to show how to advertise. Advertising is very good; and so is eating. But if any man induces you to cut without judgment or measure, he may bring you to be black in the face and to the verge of asphysia."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION.-The way things ore done in our rister State of Pennsylvania is certainly unique. They make railway charters, and afterward unmake them. The Governor sympathizes with mobs; and why should be not? It isn't likely that he cares about being considered superior to the Legislature; indeed, he is not overstocked with self respect, as is evident from the fact that he condescended to go in person to Erie to take formal possession of the Franklin Company's Railroad. He was manifestly looked upon as the only individual who could perform the job. But there is a more recent specimen of Pennsylvania management, which is perhaps worth a passing notice. A murder was committed in Allegheny County some time ince. A man by the name of Jewell was arrested as the murderer, and after a fair and impartial trial was convicted. Then a motion was made for a new trial, which, after argument by the ablest counsel at the Pittsburgh bar, was denied, and sentence passed upon the prisoner. This was followed by an application to the Supreme Court to have the record of the case brought before them for revision, which as refused. Subsequently, the Governor having sent on his death warrant, another application for an allocatur was made and granted by Judge Lowry. Upon this the records of the case were brought before the Supreme Court. The alleged errors were argued by counsel of the first ability, but the Court found nothing in the proceedings that would justify them in reversing the judgment of the Court below. Again the Governor signed the death-warrant of the prison fixing Friday last as the day of his execution. But the end is not yet; the Legislature meets, and in due time a bill s introduced to secure to Jewell a new trial. It passes the Senate, but is lost in the House, there being a majority of one against it. Whereupon, the Governor dispatches a messenger to Pittsburgh granting a respite to the prisoner. He does it, we believe, on the ground that the House may yet reconsider its vote upon this question.

ILLINOIS-The Message of Gov. Mattrason to the Leg slature of this State, convened in Special Session, is a busi ness like document, and contains facts which will be inter eating not only to the citizens of Illinois State, but equally so to the country at large. An extraordinary fact is stated by the Governor, which is, that the returns in the office of the Auditor show the actual increase in the taxable property of he State in a single year to be over fifty four per cent. The principal reason of this wonderful increase is found in the act which the Governor places prominently before the Legislature, viz: the astonishing increase of railroads. The State has over one thousand two hundred miles of railroad completed and in running condition, and within another vesrone thousand miles more of the iron road will have been finished, she whole at an estimated cost per mile of \$20,000. On the subject of education, the Governor has sems excellent remarks, accompanied by a recommenda-tion which we hope may be adopted by the Legislature.

He says:

Much reflection and observation have confirmed me in Much reflection and observation have confirmed me in the recommendation made to you at the last session, which I now repeat, that the laws in relation to schools be repealed; and that in the place of them a simple law be passed, so plain in its provisions as to be easily understood by every one, by which a general system of schools shall be established, and maintained entirely by levies (so far as the school fund shall be insufficient,) upon property, open and free to every child within the borders of the State. This recommendation contemplates a system of instruction of a character sufficiently elevated to fit every child for every rank and station in life. I am fully satisfied that this recommendation can be carried out with but trifling if any additions to the present burdens of schools, and may be made of vauly greater benefit to the rising generation.